Pillow Cases at \$80 and More a Pair -Sheets at \$25 and \$30-Towels Cost \$12.50 Aplece-Such Things Not Only Bought

but Also Used by New York Women. The price of a linen and lace table cover. round in shape and about three and one-half yards in diameter, shown at the autumn opening of a department store, was \$6,500 The cloth had a glass case to itself and queened it in the household linen section.

Women ignorant of lace values and women who can tell at a glance the kind and probable cost of any lace shown to them alike worshipped before it, commenting rapturously on the many different varieties of lace represented, conspicuous among which were squares and oblongs of Italian filet inserted between rows of cluny, duchess, point de Venise and picked point. the last being used in the border in the form of groups of small figures illustrating historical and mythological subjects.

A tea cloth, perhaps a little more than one yard in diameter, the price \$300, which draped a small table not far from the case, was also embellished with many squares of Balian filet lace, which, a saleswoman explained, is having a vogue at present with New York women-with those, at least, who can afford to pay large prices and indulge to almost any extent the habit of collecting decorative linens, which of late has attacked the wealthy

Almost without exception, it is pointed out. the newer and handsomer New York houses include a linen closet -not a dark affair, but a closet arranged with glass doors which give a view of the treasures spread upon the shelves. As a result, no sort of bed or table linen is too costly to import.

Examples like those quoted, and many others which include more lace than linen, are becoming more and more plentiful, indicating every year an increased tendency toward elaboration in draping beds and tables. At one of the most noted linen stores of New York, which has been in business for fifty-two years, and which is now selling linens to the granddaughters of its earliest customers, a member of the firm admitted the other day that he was importing finer linens now than ever before and selling goods to-day which even ten years ago he never dreamed of putting in stock, goods which at that time were only imported to fill special orders.

"The New York woman, said he, "is buying finer linens, and buying them in larger quantities, than ever before, for the reason that the wealthy to-day use the more costly specimens all the time, and not, like the wealthy old fashioned housekeeper, only on state occasions. Even people in moderate circumstances make use of much finer household linen than formerly.

Take, for instance, the practice of embroidering a monogram, initials or a crest on sheets, pillowcases, tablecloths and napkins. It's now universal. Often a dozen nankins retailing for \$9 will cost \$24 additional for an embroidered monogram. whereas in the old days they would probably have gone unlettered or else had a emall, inexpensive marking in ink.

"The custom of marking linen with in delible ink, practised not many years ago by fashionable New Yorkers, has com pletely passed. Down to glass and pantry towels, household linen must now have an embroidered monogram.

Tablecloths at present are marked with two monograms, one at either end of the cloth, or diagonally at opposite corners. Sheets and pillow cases have a large embroidered monogram placed back of the hemstitching, drawn work, embroidery or lace insertion, which decorates the edge.'

From examples shown at this store it was learned that preference is given just now to monograms of English openwork oldery and of French seeding, as the design is called, although the raised English embroidery and French and Italian embroidery of differing degrees of heaviness and intricacy of pattern are almost as popular.

There are customers, it is said, who never change the style of their monogram, although they may have changed the size of it, the up to date examples being larger than formerly. The style of embroidery does not matter at all, but it is of consequence that the monogram should be anywhere from three to eight inches in diame

At this linen house a roomful of women are kept busy doing nothing but embroidering monograms and initials-at prices about four times as high as those charged for the same work in France, Italy or Germany, the proprietor admitted, adding that in spite of this fact comparatively few of the New York women who make a practice of visiting Europe every few months buy much bed and table linen on the other side for two reasons-first, that the duty on such goods is 60 per cent.; secondly, that in ordering at home, if the quality of the linen or the marking or the price doesn't happen to suit a customer she can more easily get back at the merchant. For durability and weight Irish linen is

highly recommended by the importers, the Continental linens as a rule being lighter in weight. Of the embroidered and lace trimmed varieties of sheets and pillow cases the more elaborate and beautiful are mostly products of France.

The fall importations of sheets of the

fancy designs are trimmed back of the wide hem with from one to fifteen inches of openwork or raised hand embroidery or with a one and a two inch insertion of drawn work, the buyer's monogram in every case being added to suit individual

Pillow cases, both of the French model which means they are square, opening at the back and of the usual oblong shape, come to match the sheets, some exquisitely fine varieties bringing as much as \$50 and more a pair, the sheets of heavier weave, decorated with similar embroidery, costing about double that sum a pair. One of the favorite French pillow cases is decorated about four inches back from the edge with about four inches back from the edge with a half inch insertion of spoke or ladder hemstitching and has a hand embroidered scalloped edge. It sells at the rate of \$10.50 a pair. Sheets, similarly decorated with hemstitching, and with no scallops of course, cost \$0 a pair for the 72 by 99 inch size.

A pillow case of oblong shape and 22 by 56 inches, the hem finished with a row of hemstitching, behind which is a row of small embroidered wild roses, sells at the rate of a pair, and sheets to match for \$25 and

Pillow cases of the same size finished simply with a hemstitched hem may be had as low as \$1 a pair, sheets 72 by 99 inches, to match for \$4.50 a pair.

"Linens are lower in price than they were a decade ago," said the dealer, 'and that in spite of the fact that America is obliged

"No, so far manufacturers here have found it impossible to grow flax of the quality and consistency of the European article or to weave the imported flax into linen which shall show the peculiar soft, mellow, leathery finish of the Irish, Scotch, German, Belgian and Austrian linens. It's a question of climate largely, not a question of mechanical appliances or mechanical skill, the bleaching processes of the old country having a lot to do with the superi-

buying towels the wise housekeeper

cost only a trifle more than the others, and for the reason that the damask or huckaback or crash represented has been bleached by natural processes out of doors instead of by chemicals in a factory. As to materials the huck towel leads all the rest. A few old fashioned people cling to a damask towel, but the great majority demend the luck some designs of which.

costs from \$3 to \$4.50 a dozen, larger size

ranging in price from \$12 to \$18.

It is in table linen, though, that the advance in quality and ornate features is most

We are cutting fewer round tablecloths

than formerly, even though the round table continues to be fashionable, for the reason that it is more difficult to launder smoothly

a round than a square tablecloth. All our high grade cloths are imported square and we afterward cut them round to order, the pattern of the damask generally per-mitting this. And it has been discovered

that drooping corners give a more grace-ful effect to the table than does a circular

Of the 500 patterns in damask now placed

Of the 500 patterns in damask now placed at the disposal of the shopper the leaders are undoubtedly the Empire, Louis XIV., Louis XV. and Louis XVI. and certain conventional and geometrical designs which suggest the classical.

Flowers are always in demand, but distinctively floral designs are more popular in the lower than in the higher priced damasks. For instance there were seen a

masks. For instance there were seen a beautiful Louis XVI. scroll in a damask cloth almost as lustrous as satin, the scroll covering a square centre and arranged in a fourteen inch wide border; an Empire wreath design, the wreath festooned gracefully to form a deep border for a narrow r

border and a centre of small ovals also in wreath effect, and an Empire band pat-

tern consisting of a succession of leaflike scrolls, which are identical only with the finer grade tablecloths.

to match cost from \$5 to \$15 a dozen before the monogram is added, for which there is

Plain satin damask without any pattern at all is now much in demand for both

dinner and lunch cloths, this being deco-

As a guide to the shopper who wants the newest fashions in lace cloths, centre pieces, tea cloths, doilies, &c., here in brief

at a few points:

1-possible include a square or two of Ralian filet lace in tea tray or dinner cloth. There may be differences of opinion as to the beauty of filet lace, but there is no question that for the time being it is one

of the most popular. Filet lace and broderie anglaise in conjunction are at the top notch

f style. Florentine, Byzantine, Burano and crepon

laces are also in high favor and less costly

as a general thing than duchess, point de Venice, point de Bruges and others. A crepon trimmed dinner cloth, for example,

ninety inches in diameter, showing elaborate entre-deux of the lace, may be bought for \$85 and a tea cloth of the same design,

555 and a tea cotth of the same design,
54 by 54 inches, for \$40.

Byzantine lace is lighter than cluny
and a dinner cloth deeply bordered with
it, a wide insertion trimming the centre,
will cost about \$100 if minety-nine inches in

diameter. More profusely trimmed the price will be from double that sum up

Burano is more in demand for centre-pieces and tea cloths than for dinner cloths. Old Venetian lace is also high in favor for

old Venetian lace is also high in lavor lot plate doylies, cer repieces, tea and luncheon cloths; and Chinese hand embroidered grass linen centrepieces are among the inexpensive novelties, a 33 inch diameter size costing only \$6.50. In these the dragon design is the favorite.

design is the favorite.

The handsomer lace dinner and tea cloths are draped preferably over pure white silk or satin, and the same is true of the lace bedspreads and the lace cover for the head roll, which on the fashionable couch takes the place of pillows during

the day.

The Marie Antoinette lace bed set in one piece to cover the bed and the bolster roll

too, is undoubtedly the most liked. Its price is for a double bed from \$35 up. Renaissance and Arabian lace sets, double

Renaissance and Arabian lace sets, desize, may be purchased from \$25 up.

The Marseilles counterpane, however beautiful, has had its day and is no more beautiful, has had its day and is no more beautiful, has had its day and is no more beautiful, has been york household. Its

ecorated with a raised or embossed floral

or conventional design. The effect is of

HODCARRIER AN ARTIST.

Rough He May Seem, but Gentle He May Be

-Ways of Handling Brick.

The hodcarrier may seem to handle

brick in a rough and ready slambang

sort of fashion, and that's the way he does

handle some brick, lining brick, and brick

for walls to be plastered, or for other similar

Carrying such brick he sets the hod down

to stand on its handle, and then tips it for-

ward, or it may be that he tilts it forward

while it is still resting on his shoulder, to

let the brick slide out of it to fall with a crash

on the platform or on the pile by the brick

layer's side, to knock their corners off,

r to splinter or smash if they want to.

Seeing the hodcarrier handle such brick

you might think that was the only way

he knew; but you ought to see him carry-

These, piled up in the street with straw

etween the layers, or it may be with each

brick wrapped in a corrugated cardboard

wrapper, for their protection from injury,

he loads into his hod with care, so as not to

ohip or mar them, and then with his hod duly loaded he mounts the ladder and passes along the scaffold platform with care till he comes to the bricklayer he is supplying. And there he doesn't dump the hod, but he sets it down from his shoulder scatter to the property of the hod.

der, gently, to rest for a moment on its handle while he shifts his hands to its head, this movement being made quite in the usual manner, but then he neither dumps the hod nor lets the bricks fall out of it in

the hod nor lets the bricks fall out of it in any way.

What he does now, as he stands holding the hod up, is to place his two hands, one on either side, across the open end of the hod at the front, across the brick there, so holding them in firmly to keep them from slipping out; and then, thus holding them, he inclines the head of the hod forward and carries it, bricks and all, gently downward until the backs of his hands rest on the platform; and then he withdraws his hands and lets the bricks that his hod had contained rest upon the platform.

hod had contained rest upon the platform

without a jar or even a sound, and then he lifts the hod away from them; so depositing

the bricks there in a trim little stack at the bricklayer's hand, and with every brick

perfect, without mar or blemish.

With his hat pushed back and his devil may care air the hodcarrier, seen dumping a hodful of rough brick, might seem up to that only; but if you should see him handling

ing fine face brick, for building fronts.

ordinary uses where they won't show.

brocaded sateen.

in the smart New York household.

place has been taken by the counterpa
of smooth satin finished cotton or lin

charge of from 50 cents to \$3 each.

These cloths cost from \$7 to \$30. Napkins

demand the huck, some designs of which, by the way, show a damask border all around the towel, or fancy damask figures such as the fleur de lis, the clover leaf, the chargent harmy woven in. of a Back Number Now-Her Success the chrysanthemum woven in. ful Rival Only About a Year Old These, however, are not nearly so ornate as the varieties which introduce fancy weaves, like birdseye, dice and others less commonplace, and which, like the regulation

weave, are either handsomely embroidered or have an elaborate border of drawn work or of medallions of old Venetian or other In fact the latest vogue in towels shows In fact the latest vogue in towers shows a demand for hand embroidery. Everyday towels even, or what some housekeepers can afford to use every day, show a row of embroidery of irregular design back of the hem ornamenting the plainest huckaback. This variety costs from \$12 to \$60

what sort of toy was first made, a doll must a dozen, according to size and quality, some kinds bringing as much as \$10.50 a surely have been the second. The reign of the doll has been extended over every Huck towels with drawnwork borders country, savage and civilized, since any Huck towels with drawnwork borders or trimmed with decorative laces cost from \$2.25 to \$12.50 each. On the other hand, a 14x27 inch old bleach huckstowel, hemstitched, sells just now for as little as \$3.50 a dozen, the 27x45 inch size of heavy quality costing from \$9 to \$18 a dozen. A 20x40 inch damask towel of beautiful quality costs from \$2.54.50 a dozen, larger sizes records exist of tovs.

Few persons would ever have been inclined to predict the downfall of Miss Dolly, so firmly has she been entrenched in every little girl's heart.

But even small maidens can be fickle when new and lovable toys come along. The owners of dolls evidently have no

"The finest damask money can buy," the merchant declared, "is none too good for the New York housekeepers and it has come to pass that there are now about 500 different designs in damask tablecloths from which to select.

"We are cutture" It is said that there are 1,000 different ing \$1.

> urry coat, which one can rub one's cheeks against contentedly, or which one's fingers stroke delightedly. Perhaps it was because of this warm coat that the Teddy bear won his way straight to childish hearts.

The stores now offer blanket and cap to keep him warm in winter. Children are far more solicitous of the comfort of their new toy than they were of Miss Dolly's.

"Why do you love your bear more than your doll?" was asked of one little girl whose arms hugged her treasure tightly.

"Because my Teddy bear loves me back," she replied quickly.

on the foreign stock of bears until the demand soon far exceeded the supply. It became a serious problem how to supply the market. The doll trade fell off.

"Yes, it's true that the bears are outselling dolls this fall," said a member of the firm that imported the first Teddy bears. could sell a thousand dozen bears a day if we had them, but we haven't.

"It is impossible to get enough bears now. From all over the United States come urgent iemands for so and so many bears, and we

do the best we can to please the trade. "Originally the creature was made in Germany, but within the past few months they are being manufactured here. It is simply



Another little girl with a monstrous bear in her arms was riding in a trolley car. Her mother gave the creature a gentle pull.

"Don't!" exclaimed the child. "He's tired. See how he loves me." This may be the explanation of why

the Teddy bear's début as a toy was so immediately successful.

It is perhaps fitting that the rival of Miss Dolly, herself largely a product of Germany when she is of good ancestry, should be a native of the same country. For fifteen years past Marguerita Steiff has made stuffed animal toys like the bear her specialty. She conceived the idea of the Teddy bear, which was put on the market a year ago. All the past summer the popularity of the bear increased amazingly. On their return to town the children

made strong and steady purchases of Teddy bears. The United States drew heavily

At nearly all the big department stores it is the same. Even the little toy shops now announce proudly that they have Teddy bears for sale

riages, and so the children will have no more of conveyance. The Teddy bear is carried in the arms and hugged

this year," declared one storekeeper. "We shall have to be careful not to overstock. for the Teddy bear has swept the whole doll kingdom away. Of course dolls will continue to be sold, but the old record is

Bears do not ride in gocarts or doll car-

"Christmas doll trade certainly falls short

folks do. This is an age of progress, and traditions don't always count, you know. Anyhow, the doll is becoming a back numher, and who would have believed this pos-

"Wealthy women are everywhere seeking well educated, refined young women to give them intelligent assistance in bringing up their children, thereby supplanting the ignorant nurse maid," said Miss Mattison. Educational agencies have long lists of applications for teachers of this descrip-

always unsuccessfully, for pupils willing to take such resident employment. "The chief objection to a resident place in the minds of most young girls is that it deprives them of the free evenings, which they enjoy while in business. Still there

must often spend the greater part of her salary for board, the \$40 a month which a resident kindergartner can easily command is almost all clear profit. Last week I even heard of two positions in each of which \$60 was the salary offered.

*Even for dress the expenses of a nursery kindergartner would be small. She would need a really good suit or two in which to take the children out. For the house when the profession is better established and known I hope to introduce a uniform for, women holding our certificates of training on the order of a trained nurse uniform, which will be respected and carry dignity with it wherever it is worn.

Study for one term of four months en-

Kindergarten ideals, methods and work form the chief study of the course two afternoons a week being devoted to practice work. One afternoon the class takes charge of one of the children's clubs which meet at the Association building, conducting it on the order of a regular garten, with games, plays, songs and story

ing a kindergarten for observation. Instruction and practice in telling stories to children receive special attention in the class, the students being made acquainted with all the best books

the moon, stars, clouds, rain and growing things interesting to the child. The study of birds, their songs and habits, is considered especially necessary and during the spring, walks in the parks and country will be taken to supplement what has been will be taken to supplement what has bee earned of them in books. Delsarte is included in the course.

a grizzly. Friends of ours who have visited the Zoo since report having seen them there in fine health and spirits.

"For the woman with outdoor propensi-ties and a taste for roughing it there is no life more congenial than that of the saddle and rifle, as it may still be lived in parts of Western States. But to hunt big game

for life in the open I consider a hunting ex-pedition one of the most desirable ways for a couple to spend a holiday. It is wonderful what comradeship is developed be-tween them. All sorts of cobwebs get blown

away in the long days together on the wind-swept prairies or in the gulches and trails of the Bad Lands.
"Pursued for any length of time, how-ever, the life has a somewhat depressing effect on the physical forces. At least that the busical forces. At least that has been my experience. I cannot bear the cold now as well as when I first came to montana and I have had to yield to the luxury of a mattress, instead of lying out on the snow and the watersoaked ground, in defiance of sciatica, neuralgia, rheumanism, bropohitic and presuments. tism, bronchitis and pneumonia, as

"After a while the blood seems to los some power or quality of resistance.

From the Denver Post.

The members of a football team were in my car going to another city to play, said a sleeping car conductor. They had to ride half the night and so they took the sleeper One youth had 30 cents to spend, and when he went to bed he decided to hide that money so nobody would find it. When no one was looking he slipped it into the toe of one o his shoes. Then he put the shoes under the berth and went to sleep to dream of his fort-

"Well, along in the night the porter came in and began his work of shining shoes. He found the jay's shoes with the 80 cents in it and you ought to have seen him smile. man am suttiniy a gentleman, he said, think—leavin' me 80 cents jes fo' ble

his shoes."

The next moraing when the player found his 80 cents gone he almost had a fit. He made the porter give him back his money The porter was mad. He came to me and a fit.

"Say, boss, you know that feller Ah said wus a gentleman fo' leavin' me so cents fo' blackin' his shope?"
"Yes," I replied.
"Well, he ain't no gentleman he's a jay,
He was usin' dat shoe as a bank."

A FAMILY GROUP DISCAR

MRS. EVELYN CAMERON TELLS OF HER LIFE IN MONTANA.

Went There on Her Honeymoon and Say a Mountain Lion Killed-Adoption of Two Bear Cubs-Camping Recommended to Couples on a Hollday.

If you ask Mrs. Evelyn J. Cameron, of Custer county, Mon., what she has got out of her life of camping and hunting she will probably laugh merrily and reply:

"Rheumatism, chiefly." Mrs. Cameron is the Englishwoman who introduced the divided skirt into that part of the country in the days before you could buy a pattern for one in any department store. Ever since she was a girl on her father's place in Surrey, and elected to put in her time shooting rabbits and grouse with her brothers instead of doing fancy

Tradition has it that Mrs. Cameron never did her own hair before she struck Montana And now?

"I've spent January and February in tiny Indian tent," said Mrs. Cameron, "with the mercury 40 degrees below zero, and our noses and chins were all blistered with the cold. And I've had my hair frizzled by lightning so that it made a crackling sound and the people at home asked me how I came to burn it. And I've had the tent blow down on me in a hurricane and have slept night after night with only a blanket be-

"But the great hunting days are over in Custer county and the ranchman and granger will see to it that they never return. About all that is left to the sportswoman to-day is to hunt with the camera.

"My first experience in hunting big game in Montana was in 1889, when my husband and I came out here on our honeymoon and started in to hunt deer, antelope and mountain lion on Cabin Creek. We took an Englishman along to cook for us and had as guide John Montague, one of Custer's

"One day the three of us were out when we succeeded in starting a fine large lion. I had the first shot but missed. My husband and I were standing on the top of a washout at the time.

"The terrified animal rushed past us and into a hole in the washout for safety. Monty ran below to dislodge it, when, frightened past all sense of prudence, the

up where we were standing. "It was then our turn to be scared, not only for ourselves but for the guide. A shot from my husband's rifle brought down the lion before he had had time to do any

"The lion measured six feet from tip to tip and the taxidermist in Mandan who set it up for us said it was the largest he had ever seen.

"The mountain lion is big enough and fierce enough to provide sufficiently exciting sport for the average sportsman or sportswoman. It was with no little satisfaction that my husband and I accepted an

"This lion had twice been seen devouring a sheep which it had dragged out of the corral, and it had been responsible for the death of no less than twenty-eight sheep in

"Well, we hunted mountain lion on Pump-kin Creek all that winter, but we never got another chance at one like that we had over on Cabin Creek. We heard constantly of lions being sighted and of their jumping into the sheep pens and throttling the sheep, and we came upon a number of their holes and smoked them out.

"But we never had much lick with it all

But we never had much luck with it all so in the spring of '90 we gave it up and started off on a bear hunt on the north side of the Yellowstone. "This time we took ten or twelve horses

along with us, two wagons for the horses' feed and our own provisions, and a cook and a guide. Our trip was to last two months. Remembering what hard luck we had been playing in with the mountain lion, we promised Lisk, our guide, \$100 if he succeeded in raising a bear for us.

"The first night out we camped near the bear country. Great was our delight when the hound began to have. Rising from our bear country. Great was our delight when the hound began to bay. Rising from our blankets and getting into our shooting togs post haste we started to follow in high hopes of running down something worth while.

some sport for us this time.
"When daylight came we prepared to follow up those bear tracks to the bitter end. And we did. But we never caught up with the bear that they belonged to.

the bear that they belonged to.

"Bears, if you don't happen to know, are terrible travellers. They never give up, but just keep going and going, and they can keep ahead of a man indefinitely.

"Another cay when we were out we saw what we took to be a mare and foals travelling them together. Looking at them they are

"Children like novelties just as grownup

the binoculars, we found they were a she bear and two cubs. So we made a detour and came up with them. "My husband had the first shot. He hit the old bear squarely in the side. Falling over, the wounded bear made gallant and pathetic efforts to shield her cubs from our

rifles. She would bang at them, first with one paw, then with the other, slapping them as hard as she could with her waning strength to make them get on the farther side of her. side of her.

"Now it's your turn,' said my husband.
"I fired, bitting her in the head right through the ear. She never rose again.

"The cubs, sensing the hard fact that their protector was dead, got on her body and began to lapit and nozzle it, coing their best in their poor confused way to waken it to its old motherly warmth and activity. We caught them without much difficulty, and having secured them, proceeded to skin our trophy.

"We found her astonishingly fat consider

"We found her astonishingly fat considering that it was in the spring, when bears are usually miserably thin with their enforced fast of the winter. But the only food in her stomach was a bit of rawhide. "Horses are afraid of bears. The scent of a bear is often enough to throw them into a panic. Some cannot be induced to approach a bear, living or dead, and the attempt to pack a bear carcass on the back of

tempt to pack a bear carcass on the back of your pony will generally cause a perfectly gentle animal to become unmanageable.

We experienced all this and more when we tried to putour bear hide on the back of my husband's horse. That animal im-

mediately began to rear and jump, and when the four of us, using every resource at our command, jointly and severally had finally succeeded in strapping the hide to the saddle he began to buck and shy had finally succeeded in strapping the fide to the saddle he began to buck and shy so furiously that he succeeded in dislodging the hide, which tumbled to the ground, bringing down saddle and all. After all our work we had to leave our trophy behind us, as it was growing dark

"As it was Lisk and I, who attempted to get the two bear babies back to the camp in safety, lost our way in the darkness and had to stop while he built a big fire as a danger signal. My husband, who, not being hindered by our small, toddling charges, was able to make good time, had reached camp, but seeing our signal fire rode back and rescued us.

"Among our supplies we had a case of condensed milk. My first act on reaching camp was to prepare some of this and feed it to the cubs. Strange to say, they took to this unnatural food from the first and thrived on it. They were never much of pets; still we all got on very well together during the remainder of the trip and when we got back to Miles City they were in the pink of condition on their condensed milk diet.

"Having reached a point of comparative civilization I decided that it would be kind and wise thing to put my young charges on a diet of cow's milk. But this experiment failed miserably. The cubs nearl died in consequence of it and I had to re

turn to condensed milk in order to sa their lives "The London Zoological Garden having lost its last grizzly about six months before we decided we could not make a better disposition of our cubs than to give them to the Zoo. So we shipped them off to England. Although they had the same mother, one was a silver tin and the other mother, one was a silver tip and the other

with success or to get any fun out of it one must have the sporting instinct. "Where the wife shows any liking at all

can afford it are willing to pay for the services of a young girl who can be relied upon to make their children's play hour both enjoyable and beneficial. Girls who live at home prefer this afternoon work with their evenings and part free, to the larger salary of the residen

of twice the amount of mo sh important consideration to them and they will want the resident positions."

While the great demand is for young girls, the course is thought to offer a good opportunity for middle account. opportunity for middle aged women who love children and so far have found no well paying profession.

Marks on Pewter

The name of John Townsend is a fair one among English pewterers, and he associated at different times with man different men. Thomas Giffin, who was he

partner in 1740, was Master of the Pewterers Company in 1757.

The word "Tree" was probably the name of

At the Sign of the Tree London.

Few pieces of pewter are so clearly market and dated as this, particularly if they have been in use over 150 years. If the platter is in good condition and is perfectly plain without decoration, it is worth \$5. If it has

DOLLS ARE OUT, BEARS ARE IN NEW PETS STEAL AWAY THE

HEARTS OF SMALL GIRLS. Miss Dolly, After a Reign Extending Over All Ages and All Countries, Something

Dolls, long cherished, idolized dolls, are being supplanted in childish hearts by a new toy, bears-Teddy bears, they are called.

From all quarters of the globe comes the demand for Teddy bears, with poor Miss Dolly gazing wofully out of her wide open eyes powerless to prevent the slipping away of her power. This is a change at once sudden and surprising.

It would be safe to say that no matter

Modern dolls have become works of art

qualms whatever in thrusting Miss Dolly aside to endure a lonely fate and in showering affection on Mr. Teddy Bear instead.

kinds of dolls manufactured to-day, while there are only two kinds of Teddy bears arge or small, the white bear and the cinnamon bear. Ninety-eight cents is the average price for a doll of good size. Such a doll is American made, with head constructed of sand and glue and a body of cotton, excelsior or, mayhap, sawdust. Teddy bears are not a very cheap toy, the smallest cost-

KEEPING THE HAIR YOUNG. ADVICE OF A WOMAN WITH THE

to apply to this change in color.

"I took her hair and I shampooed it and, while it was still damp, I dipped it in a very weak solution of henna tea. I

"My coming here was a necessity," said "I had three letters a day for three months and during the Paris season at least a dozen American women called and asked me to visit the United States. So I packed

That is the reason why French maids are in such demand. "They know how to do up the hair. English maids do not understand it and American maids are absolutely hopeless from my point of view, but a French woman will

make you look like a girl. I am here to carry my patrons through the Washington "My principle in treating the hair to make it look nice. Most hair culturists

how it looks while they are treating it. "I shall never forget the time I was treating the Duchess of X. I did up her hair each day and prepared her for her evening conquests.

One morning she sent for me in a rage

ou would treat me? Impossible brute of a 'loman!'

"For reply the duchess rose in her chair she was seated in front of her dressing table-and without a word she picked up a handglass and flung it at me. I again egged to know the reason of her wrath.

'It is this,' said she, 'that you are not doing my hair as it should be done. Last night I saw a gray lock shining at me. It is preposterous, and it is all your fault.' "I apologized again. Then I took a look

tiny lock almost white in its grayness. "I treated it and in a little while it was black again. The natural color was a glossy brilliant ebony, the color one so rarely sees.

"I make it a special task where the hair s whitening to go over the roots every day with a tiny toothbrush dipped in castor oil. I do not use more than ten drops a month, for I keep the brush wrapped in oiled paper and I seldom do more than

"Of course the hair must not be oily,

the roots with oil without oiling the hair. "Then I make a hair tonic which has some quinine in it, and with this I moisten the hair once in a while; and so I keep it from getting gray. But my greatest efforts are spent upon the hair line. Keeping the fair line intact is a distinct art and fev inderstand it.

attend a social gathering to grasp the "There is Mrs. A., for instance, who would be a very pretty woman were it not for the hollows in her temples. And there is Mrs. B., who would also be good looking were it not for the hollows at the back of

her neck. Mrs. C. is bald around the ears. So it goes through the whole list. "Now, you can dress the hair ever s prettily, and you can pile it up with combs

"It was Mrs. D. who sent for me immedi ately after my arrival here. "'My hair,' said she, 'is awful. Pleas ell me what is the matter.'

" 'The trouble,' said I, 'is with your hair line, which is bad. Look at these hollows at your temples. They go right back almost to the crown of your head. Why don't you treat them and make the hair grow in them?

"Making the hair grow along the hair

line isn't always easy, particularly if the

"I make a little lotion of my own which

use steadily. It consists of just enough

hair has been neglected, but it can be done.

"And I did.

red vaseline to make a thick, creamy mixture, and just enough almond oil to make it soft and easy to use. "I warm it once in a while and apply it

in a short time I have the pleasure of seeing the hair begin to sprout where once there. A WOMAN'S BIG GAME HUNTING "I did this for my patient and she said:
'Oh, thank you!' with tears of joy in her "Then I changed the color of her hair,

"Then I changed the color of her hair, though I knew it was not the thing to do. But I did it so carefully that it was not noticeable. I made it slightly bloom.

"People noticed how well she was looking, but they did not divine the cause, namely, that the color of her hair had been slightly lifted. Lifting is the only word to snow to the color of her hair had been slightly lifted.

made it from five cents worth of henna leaves, and I merely sozzled her hair in it a minute. She was a woman of 40, and it is immensely becoming.
"I use a great deal of false hair, though

that isn't exactly the term for the little curls I employ. I call them hair orna-ments; the tiny curls which I pin on here "I use them as I see best. I buy them by the yard and select the little

strings as suits my fancy.

"There is one of my customers who is afflicted with a high forehead and a terrible hair line. I make her up as carefully as though I were dressing a manikin. "I use tiny pin curls upon her temples, for her temples are bare, and pin curls back of her ears, for her ears are withered, and I put a little wisp of them in the

hollows at the back of her neck.
"Then I marcel her hair on the improved plan, and I place a Colonial comb in it: one of those tall combs that are handsome enough all by themselves. "If the hair is very poor indeed I put in pin curls and marcel it, and set count-less little ringlets around the knot. Then I put in an antique comb, one of those dull

gold affairs that are too handsome for any make the hair attractive "I understand my business, and when the hair is black I make the most of it. A woman came in the other day with hair like It was long and black and rather

Ungrateful one,' she cried, 'it is thus that heavy, but it was not groomed. "There were gray hairs scattered through it, and the rest of the hair was rusty looking. So I got at it. "I took the hair and I washed it. Then I put a glossy substance in it to make it shine. I treated the hair to make it grow prett ly

around the face, and I finally waved it in the new way. When I had finished it the woman was a picture.
"Waving the hair in the new way is some thing of a job. It must be so carefully

"The waves are very deep and this requires much patience. You must hold the tongs while you count 60 very slowly.

"The object is to take all moisture out of the bairs and mark." It was the hair and make it dry and wavy. If you try to do it in less time you will not succeed It takes a full minute for each wave to dry

and set properly.

"Then the new marcel wave must be combed out. This gives it the appearance of carelessness. If the waves are not combed out they will not be pretty, for they will look too deep and too set.

"Curl heavily and deeply and comb out
thoroughly, so as to look careless and wavy.

have a way of making the hair look naturally wavy by putting the waves in after the hair is done up. I take the tongs and go over it, waving it irregularly. That gives a very nice look and makes it more life like than though I were to have the waves lie in the hair with regularity. "I tell my patrons not to rough the hair.

That is a very bad plan and in time it make "The hair grows in tiny scales that lie toward the tip of the hair. If the hair is roughed or backcombed, the scales are disturbed and the hair is destroyed. It is only a short time before it breaks off. "I advise my patrons not to do up the hair at night. The trouble is that it is always done up too tightly. Then, when

one lies down, the scalp is relaxed and the hairs pull. "In the morning there is a soreness of the scalp and by noon the hairs have crin-kled up and in a day or so many fall out, That is the way it works.

That is the way it works.

"If a woman's hair is young the woman herself is pretty sure to look young, for the hair is a terrible giveaway.

"In theory gray hair is beautiful and the more gray hair the more honorable; but actually few persons want white hair. They prefer to keep it its natural shade, the color it was in youth.

"Gray hair may be becoming, but it never makes any one look younger. Put a white wig on a young woman and she may look

makes any one look younger. Put a white wig on a young woman and she may look quaint, but she doesn't look young. "There are more brown haired women than black haired ones, and there are black haired women than yello d ones. Red haired girls are scarces il, and they are the prettiest when

you find them.

"But it is the brown haired woman that leads off in point of numbers. The brown haired girls vary from the pale sandy colored browns to the deep, smooth, slick seal brown girls. The mouse colored brunettes are most numerous and come the mediums. come the mediums.

"For the brown haired girl to keep her hair young is a hard problem for the reason that brown fades quickly. It begins to get streaked when one is in the early twenties and by 30 there are white lines running through it. At 40 it is hopeless, and the brown haired girl looks at her locks with a sigh

ith a sigh.
"Hair gets thin earlier than it used t and nearly every woman suffers from it. The trouble is that the average woman does not know how to take care of it. If she did she would not lose her hair, for the reason that hair is hard to kill. "And that is my sermon on hair,"

work and going to dances, she has been devoted to hunting.

tween me and the frozen ground.

old scouts.

lion darted out of his hole and jumped right

mischief, however.

invitation to hunt on Pumpkin Creek, where a friend of ours had a few days before los elve sheep through the depredations of a

Well, we hunted mountain lion on Pump

along with us, two wagons for the horse

"There, sure enough, were the fresh tracks of a bear. Not the slightest doubt that our poor old played out dog had raised

CLASS OF KINDERGARTNERS WITH A NEW PURPOSE. wonderful what a run the Teddy bear It Has Just Been Started to Meet a Dim. makes. Of course it affects the dolls." Buity Some Women Find in Bringing Up Their Children, and It Is Thought 1

Will Open a New Calling for Women An entirely new profession for women sprang into being the other day when class for nursery kindergartners and trained assistants for mothers was opened at the Harlem Young Women's Christian Association. To Miss Alice Mattison belongs the credit of originating the idea, and she is teacher of the first class.

TO REPLACE THE NURSEMAID

It is a small class, and the teacher acknowledged that the work of making the course popular among American girls

would be difficult. "Perhaps the term nursery kindergartner is rather misleading," she said. "Our ideg is not by any means to instruct nursemaid

in kindergarten methods and ideas. "A graduate will rank decidedly above the ordinary nursery governess, even She is not supposed to have anything to do with the care of babies. The little ones of the family who are of kindergarten age, from 3 to 6 years old, are those who will come under her charge.'

Girls under 18 are not accepted for this class, and only those who have had a good education-a year or two in high school or its equivalent-are eligible. In fact, young vomen who are in every way qualified for regular kindergarten work but lack the time means to take expensive courses are those whom it is hoped to attract to this new profession.

tion and the regular kindergarten training schools are appealed to continually, but

is the compensation of a good home, with practically no expense. "While the girl who works in an office

titles a student to a certificate as kindergartner in private families, while after the full course of eight months she gets a diploma which will enable her to apply for work as assistant kindergartner in secondarv schools, if she prefers to do so.

for children of kindergarten age.

Nature work is another branch of the course. The nursery kindergartner is taught how to make information about

practical course in sewing and instruction in nursery hygiene are also given. The nursery kindergartner must know when children are properly dressed and bathed, their rooms well ventilated, and if the food served them is what it should be. Several members of the first class of nursery kindergartners intend to secure visiting employment only. Many moth whose little ones attend kindergartens

the morning are willing to pay \$25 or \$30 a month to have them cared for by an educated woman the rest of the day.

"No accomplishment is lost in the girl who applies for a position of the sort," sai Miss Mattison. "If she knows a little mus or speaks a foreign language it is a great advantage. But these things are not essen-tial for a successful nursery kindergartner. either visiting or resident.

"Intelligent mothers are realizing that
the majority of German and French nurses

whom they may engage are ignorant women who speak their native languages badd

both as to grammar and accent. It is much

both as to grammar and accent. It is much wiser to have them with a woman who speaks perfectly correct English and can direct their recreation intelligently.

"I have often sat in the park watching the way in which the ignorant nurse maids treat the little ones trusted to their care. They seem divided into two classes, the careless nurse, who goes to talk with her friends, allowing the children to amuse themselves as best they may, and the strict nurse, who makes her charges sit primly on a bench by her side, afraid to so much as wriggle. "It is small wonder that mothers who

"Some day, however, when these girls are older and no longer live at home, the saving of their board and the putting away

Marks on Fewter.

Mrs. F. R. B., Ithaca, N. Y.—Referring article about "Pewter and Its Marks," print The Sun, I desire information ab 14-inch platter. The marks on the bamedallions are: In one "John Town 1740," with a representation of a lamb foreleg raised, and above that a flying in the second only the word "giffn" is do on the oblong below the words "Tree "London" are distinct; another word is of ated.

the shop where they did business, and re-

But the Teddy bear has a lovely soft,

NEWEST PARIS IDEAS. Preserving the Hair Line an Important Matter Often Overlooked-Care of One's Fading Locks-Wonders Done With Little Curls-The New Marcel Wave.

In Washington there is a woman who has set up an establishment for the culture of the hair. She is from Paris and she brings over with her the Marcel wave in its improved condition. She also brings some formulas which are guaranteed to make women beautiful.

my trunks and came. "You see it is a fact that no woman knows how to dress hair like the French woman.

simply treat the hair and they don't care

"'Receive my apologies,' said I, 'and deign to tell me what is the matter.'

at her hair, and sure enough there was a

moisten it. but if one is clever one can slightly dampen

"Do you know what I mean by the hair line? If not, then it is only necesary to

and fancy pins, and you can wave it until you are tired; but if the hair line isn't good you might as well give up.

'Please do it for me,' said she

with a brush, going all the way around the hair line as carefully as though I were painting a portrait, as, indeed, I am. And